

# The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXI.

BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

NO. 26

## Upper Delaware River Transportation Company.

WINTER SCHEDULE:  
To take effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.  
The Steamer

**COLUMBIA**  
Leaves Bristol daily (Sundays excepted) for Philadelphia at 10 A. M.  
Returns, leaves Philadelphia for Bristol, at 2:00 P. M.  
Fright carried at low rates.

## Pennsylvania Railroad.

In effect November 18, 1893.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.)  
2:15, 5:35, 6:30, 6:51, 7:19, 8:12, 8:23, 9:14, 9:23, 9:52, A. M. 12:05, 12:56, 1:17, 3:03, 4:12, 4:58, 5:43, 6:25, 7:40, 8:30, 9:27, 10:33 P. M.  
Sunday trains, 7:40, 7:00, 8:11, 9:00, 9:23, 10:25, A. M. 12:04, 12:25, 1:07, 3:03, 4:12, 4:58, 5:43, 6:25, 7:40, 8:30, 9:27, 10:33 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.) for Bristol.  
12:01, 3:20, 6:47, 6:50, 7:34, 8:30, 9:55, 10:14 (Saturday only) A. M. 12:01, 1:10, 1:50, 2:43, 3:32, 4:14, 4:20, 5:09, 5:25, 6:00, 6:06, 6:21, 7:27, 9:17, 10:00, 11:15 P. M.  
Sunday trains, 12:01, 7:40, 8:30, 9:05, 11:45, A. M. 2:00, 5:20, 5:53, 7:27, 8:12, 10:25 P. M.  
(\*) Express trains.

## BRISTOL RAILROAD.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.  
NEW YORK-ARRIVES AT 7:10, 10:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 P. M. Closes at 7:00, 8:40 A. M., 3:30, 7:40 P. M.  
PHILADELPHIA-ARRIVES AT 7:10, 10:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 P. M. Closes at 7:00, 8:40 A. M., 3:30, 7:40 P. M.  
PORT JEFFERSON-ARRIVES AT 8:00 A. M. and leaves at 10:00 A. M.  
RMT. DR. OXLEY VALLEY, &c.-ARRIVES AT 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 11:15 A. M.  
NEW YORK STAGE-ARRIVES AT 11:30 A. M. and leaves at 1:00 P. M.  
WEST PHILADELPHIA-ARRIVES AT 7:10, 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 8:00 A. M. and 11:15 A. M.  
Mail for the West and South goes by every Philadelphia mail.  
Post office closes 8:00 P. M. Saturdays, 8:30 P. M. On Sunday from 8:10 to 9 A. M.  
W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

On next Sunday Quarterly meeting will be held in the Wood street A. M. E. Church.

The Commissioners have fixed the county tax rate for the ensuing year at 21 mills.

The Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in Bristol, on next Tuesday.

The W. C. T. U. of Bristol will hold a business meeting on next Wednesday afternoon.

President Elder Roberts, of the North Philadelphia District, will preach at the Methodist Church, next Sunday evening.

Patrick Rehill, aged 80 years, and who had been a resident of Bristol for 65 years, died last Saturday of paralysis.

An infant child of James Hampton, of Bensenville, was found dead in bed on Tuesday night. Deputy Coroner Brownman held an inquest.

Lost of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, February 1st, 1894: Clara Book, Frank L. Fisher, Miss Mary Harkiss, E. A. Kenny, Miss Lola Nee.

The preliminary survey of the Bristol and Trenton trolley road was completed last Friday. About the first of July the road is expected to be completed to Morrisville.

The library entertainment at Riverview Hall, on next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Bristol Library, promises to be a very enjoyable one and should be liberally patronized. The price of admission has been placed at 25 cents.

Christian Spring, an old resident of Bristol, and the father of Lewis Spring, member of Council from the Third ward, died on last Thursday at his residence on Bath street, in the 73rd year of his age. He had been a resident of Bristol for over forty years and was well known and much respected by his numerous friends.

An important piece of information which escaped the GAZETTE's notice last week was the Democratic convention in the First ward. One lone Democrat turned up, and after waiting a while went out to drum up a few more of the faithful. He managed to secure one more, and after some discussion, followed by silent meditation, the convention adjourned.

Dr. W. B. Baker, one of Bristol's best known citizens, died on Saturday evening, at his residence on Radcliffe street, in the 74th year of his age. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, but practiced dentistry for many years, being for a long time the leading dentist in the borough. Dr. Baker was postmaster in Bristol for eight years, was a school director for ten years, and was a member of Council for several terms. He was also a vestryman in St. James' Episcopal Church, and was a prominent member of the masonic fraternity. The funeral services were held in St. James' Church yesterday, and were attended by a large circle of friends and relatives. The members of Bristol Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., and of H. Clay Beatty Post, No. 78, G. A. R., attended the funeral in a body. The deceased leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

## Republican Conventions.

No complaint could have been made of a lack of interest in home government on last Thursday evening. The different ward conventions then held were more largely attended than ever known before. The contest was principally on the nomination of Councilmen, and was very warm from first to finish.

In the First ward the candidates for Council were James Wright, Dr. W. P. Weaver and Philip Winter. There was no opposition to James Wright, Philip Winter being put up to annihilate Dr. Weaver, who was considered the weaker of the two. Philip ran well, but his staying powers were not sufficient, and Dr. Weaver will retain his seat in Council. The vote stood: Wright 169, Weaver 99, Winter 83.

Dr. Osman, Harvey S. Rue and Druggist Wright were all willing to serve as School Director. Harvey Rue was the choice of the convention.

Harry Evans was chosen Judge of Elections, and Harry Aucker, Inspector of Elections.

The Second ward convention also had a spirited contest over the candidates for Council, there being 172 votes polled. The present members were up for re-election, and Charles Wilson and W. Frank Scull were brought out by the opposition. The trolley question figured largely in the matter. Robert Clarke and John T. Whately, the present representatives of the Second ward in Council, were handsomely endorsed by the convention, the votes being 103 for Clarke and 101 for Whately, while Wilson got 65 and Scull 67.

Thomas J. Hennessy for Judge of Elections, and William Bell for Inspector of Elections, were elected by acclamation.

In the Third ward there was no contest over the nominations, and the entire ticket was nominated by acclamation. Lewis Spring and Egle G. Smith, members of the present Council, were re-nominated. William Joyce received the nomination for School Director; Henry Rue was the nominee for Judge of Elections, and Thomas Clare, Jr., Inspector of Elections.

In the Fourth ward the convention endorsed the Democratic nomination of Edward Roche and nominated the present Councilman, J. Robert Pearson, who had received the endorsement of the Democrats at their ward convention. Franklin Moss was nominated School Director; Thomas Moffett, Judge of Elections, and W. H. Harary, Inspector.

Some time ago A. Weir Gilkeson, Esq., forwarded to Hon. I. P. Wanger a petition from the working men of Bristol against the Wilson bill, and at the same time wrote to Mr. Wanger describing the condition of affairs in Bristol. Mr. Wanger now writes Mr. Gilkeson as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1894.  
A. WEIR GILKESON, Esq.,  
Bristol, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 1st inst. was such a clear and succinct presentation of the distress in your community (and like communities elsewhere) that when I had the good fortune on Sunday, in the closing hours of the proceedings in Committee of the Whole and when a host of Members were scrambling for recognition, to again get the floor, I concluded to use the letter although not having asked your permission.

While but little that we could do seemed to have any influence on the majority except occasionally to aggravate their vicious purposes, yet we had the country in view as well as the House and I think the evidence contained in the letters which I had read and the arguments made in some of them will prove of substantial value.

I trust before you will excuse the liberty I took and that in the not far distant future we may find a reversal of existing political conditions in the administration of the government.

Yours very truly,  
IRVING P. WANGER

## Relief Fund.

The Treasurer of the Bristol Relief Fund acknowledges the following contributions:

Col. Edward Farrell	\$250 00
Edw. J. G. Carey	20 00
Edward S. B.	5 00
Lemuel James	5 00
Anthony Swa	10 00
John C. Stueck	5 00
John K. Williams	10 00
Frank F. Bell	25 00
John Burton	15 00
Farmers' Nat. Bank	50 00
Dr. J. L. A. O. H.	37 50
William Wilson	10 00
Mrs. Julia M. Stueck	10 00
Dr. W. P. Weaver	5 00
S. S. Rue & Son	5 00
Mrs. Mary L. Groom	10 00
Benj. J. Taylor	20 00
Allice J. Taylor	20 00
Total	\$587 50

Nearly half a century of uninterrupted success in the cure of cough, cold and incipient consumption has given to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a reputation not possessed by any other similar remedy. It is a sovereign cure for all disease of the throat and chest.

## An Appeal.

The Relief Society is now systematically at work endeavoring to fulfil its sacred mission. Willing hands and sympathetic hearts must be supplemented with adequate funds; and the necessities of those who imperatively require attention are so great and so apparent, that a large sum of money must be secured. Let all contribute who can. Where large sums cannot be given let small ones be offered, for all will be gratefully received. Let no one wait and postpone action; impelled by the thought that others will do all that is necessary, but let the giving be prompt and immediate, so that the good work may be prosecuted without delay and without interruption. The chief need now is money. Kind workers will wisely and as judiciously as possible use it in purchasing the necessities of life for the deserving ones whose needs are urgent, and who are sufferers in consequence of loss of employment through the paralyzed condition of business.

Those who live in the First ward should send their contributions to John C. Stueck, Esq., member of the Finance Committee for that ward. Those living in the Second ward, in the temporary absence of George A. Shoemaker, should hand their offerings to John C. Maule of the Executive Committee. Those residing in the Third ward should send their donations to E. M. Wood, representing that ward on the committee. Those who dwell in the Fourth ward should place their gifts with Neil J. McLaugie, member for that ward. Let contributors suit their own convenience, however, in handing in their contributions, which may be left with any of those who have been named, or placed directly in the hands of the treasurer, Charles E. Scott.

The demands that have been made thus far on the Society have been greater than were at first anticipated. This implies that there are a great many cases of absolute need in our town, and a great deal of privation and want that call for relief. This relief may need to be repeated many times, since a few provisions given here and a few there can only serve for a limited period, and new cases will continually arise claiming notice and requiring aid. Every effort will be made to confine the beneficence to those only who are properly entitled to the regard of the Society.

The collected fund ought to be adequate to meet the pressing demand. It would be gratifying if enough could be obtained to satisfy every worthy case of hardship, and to appease every valid claim to assistance, but those where the hands of fate falls heaviest merit the first consideration.

Encourage this important work by freely offering sums of money to carry it on; and it ought to be carried on effectively, and not in a halting or incomplete manner. These people, who reluctantly call for aid, are our people; they are our neighbors, and are worthy of neighborly help. Let compassion bear fruit in their behalf; let sympathy take a practical form for their relief. They are a prey to the stings and trials of these evil times, and Bristol should show a good record in caring for them, and in endeavoring to mitigate, to some extent, the severity of their unfortunate condition.

W.

—Are you having trouble in the management of your furnace? Here are some good rules that may save you money: First get a house thoroughly warmed. When it is the desired temperature, it will require less coal than if constantly cooling and heating. There is more economy in filling the firepot full of coal than in putting in only a small amount. Do not use a poker on the top of the fire. It is bad management in the use of hard coal. The grate in the furnace will remove the ashes and clinkers, thus allowing the free passage of air through the fire. In filling the furnace with coal the smoke pipe damper should be opened and the ash pit door and slide closed; otherwise the smoke and gas will be forced out of the feed door. When the rooms are heated and there is a good fire in the furnace, shut it up as close as possible. In the morning open all drafts, put in a small quantity of coal, let it burn thoroughly, then add fuel until full. Let it burn for a short time for the gas to be consumed before closing the dampers. If the furnace heats quickly and strongly from a good draft so that in warm weather there is too much heat, don't shake the grate, but allow it to clog with ashes—no under, but on top of the grate. Never shut off all registers at once. If it is desired to shut the registers, close those on the upper floors, as when the lower rooms and halls are heated the air finds its way to the upper rooms.

Come one, come all,  
To Riverview Hall,  
On February third,  
From large and small,  
From short and tall,  
Let "Coming!" be the word.  
The hall looks bare  
When few sit there,  
So come and sit you down;  
We'll take good care  
To do our share  
Of credit to the town.  
We mean to do our very best,  
That is our part—you "do the rest."  
Our jokes are great,  
A hundredweight  
Don't represent their worth;  
Then don't be late,  
For, let us state—  
We simply "want the earth."  
We want the folks of Bristol town,  
And folks from "all the kentry round."  
We want the hall to look complete.  
We wouldn't mind two on a seat.  
And if you think that would look funny,  
Just bear in mind—we want the money!  
Skin-deep lies merit in our looks,  
But depth of merit is in books.  
To books well chosen merit lives,  
And buys the reader what he gives,  
To buy those books ranged on the shelf,  
Where he may daily help himself,  
Some money now is needed sore;  
So do us say—"O, what a bore,"  
But go and pay a quarter for  
A ticket at Purcell's drug store.  
We're working for the library,  
"Tis only fair you should help us!

## Free Lectures.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—The Drexel Institute offers a rare treat to persons interested in literature and literature, in the course of free lectures outlined in the following programme. The lecturers are all well versed in the respective topics, and the hour is convenient for persons from Bristol and vicinity desiring to attend.

The following is the schedule of the lectures.

Tuesday, February 6th—Reading for Style; Ernest C. Richardson, Ph. D., Librarian College of New Jersey, Princeton.

Tuesday, February 13th—Some Rare Books on America; Daniel G. Britton, LL.D.

Monday, Feb. 19th—Free Libraries and their Educational Aspects; Mr. Melvil Dewey, Librarian New York State Library.

Tuesday, February 27th—Some Words on Scrap-Books; Mr. Talcott Williams.

Tuesday, March 13th—The Reading of History; Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., Librarian Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Tuesday, March 20th—The Librarian's Influence in a Community; Miss Hannah P. James, Librarian Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

Tuesday, March 27th—Ancient Libraries; Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania.

Tuesday, April 3d—Modern Public Libraries; Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, Librarian Wagner Institute.

Tuesday, April 10th—Book Illustration; James MacAlister, LL.D., President Drexel Institute.

The rapid growth of public libraries has developed a wide-spread interest in their organization and management, and this series of lectures has been arranged to cover some subjects of a general character, of value not only to the special student but to all who enjoy the advantages of books and libraries.

The lectures will be open to the public without charge, and will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Institute at 4 P. M.

1-31-94. JOHN C. MAULE.

ON Tuesday a special election for Congressmen in two New York districts was held. In one of these districts a Democratic plurality of 8,825 was changed to a Republican plurality of 981. In the other a Democratic plurality of 11,869 was reduced to 4,687. The cause of this great upheaval in a Congressional district is very easy to understand. The people are getting their eyes wide opened to the evil of the Democratic doctrine of Free Trade. Closed mills and reduced wages as a result of Democratic policy are not conducive of a very strong yearning for the perpetration of such a policy. That Democratic newspaper, the New York Sun, has been doing a little figuring over the result and finds that with a similar change of heart throughout the country as was made manifest in the two New York districts, the next Congress would be composed of 120 Democrats, and 236 Republicans and Populists, leaving the Democrats 59 short of a majority. The Sun very plainly sees the hand writing on the wall.

—A valuable horse was stolen from the stable of James Moore, near Bridgewater on Sunday night. It belonged to his farmer, John Murray, who did not discover his loss until Monday morning. No clue has been discovered of horse or thief.

—The first account of the estate of Edward T. Steel, was filed on Saturday with Register Shields by the executors, Henry M. Steel and the Fidelity Trust Company. The estate is valued at \$435,636.43, disbursements amounted to \$184,936.61, leaving a balance of \$250,699.82.

## THE ARREST OF HOWE.

A scoundrel well known in Bristol.

A special dispatch from Bristol to the Public Ledger dated January 29, says: A resident of this place, who was in Philadelphia last week and attended the hearing at the City Hall in the case of this bunch men—Shaw and Bates—reports that he identified Shaw as Joseph Howe, who appeared in Bristol two years ago, with a companion who went under the name of "Doc Birdsall."

Upon their debut in Bristol they figured as wealthy New Yorkers. They leased a portion of Walter Laing's summer residence on the river bank, with stabling, and installed several fine trotting horses and road wagons. Pretty soon a steam yacht appeared among their equipage. Next they set about becoming acquainted with prominent Bristol folks, particularly merchants. They had a retinue of servants at their lodgings. Some of the storekeepers took "spies" on the road behind the fast nags upon the invitation of the strangers. One of "Doc" Birdsall's trotters, which was valued at \$1000, ran away one day and plunged from a wharf into the Delaware, carriage and all. The horse was drowned.

By and by the storekeepers who had extended credit to the sociable new comers began to grow suspicious. It was then discovered that they had fled from Bristol, leaving storekeepers, hotel keepers, laundrymen and others to look for their bills. The horses, carriages and other effects were sold under executions, but the sale did not realize enough to satisfy one-half of the claims. New York and Trenton victims also appeared on the scene, but everything had vanished. It has been learned that Birdsall has since died. Howe, alias Shaw, was lost to sight until his arrest in Philadelphia, when parties here comparing descriptions decided to take a look at the prisoners, with the result that Shaw was recognized.

Captain of Detectives Miller at the City Hall yesterday stated that the above information from the Public Ledger's correspondent was substantially correct, as he was also in possession of the foregoing facts from other sources. He said that he had also just received advices which corroborated his previous contention that the "bunco" prisoner, calling himself Bates, alias Conneys, who had been sentenced with Shaw for conspiracy to victimize Edward Ford, of Philadelphia, out of \$3,000 was not Lou Ludlam, who was said to be wanted in many towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for "bunco robberies."

Captain Miller said he had received abundant evidence that Bates was none other than Henry Witherow, well-known to the New York police. Captain Miller said that in the meantime evidence was accumulating to show that the two men had not been out West, but had been plying their business with great success all through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that they had reaped a harvest of thousands of dollars. Complaints were constantly coming to light.

—A well-bred man puts his hand over his mouth when he yawns, but not one well-bred man in 10,000 knows why. The reason is this: Four or five hundred years ago there was a superstition common in Europe that the devil was always lying in wait to enter a man's body and take possession of him. Satan generally went in by the mouth, but when he had waited a reasonable time and the man did not open his mouth the devil made him yawn, and while his mouth was open jumped down his throat. So many cases of this kind occurred that the people learned to make the sign of the cross over their mouths whenever they yawned, in order to scare away the devil. The peasantry in Italy and Spain still adhere to this method, but most other people have dispensed with the cross sign and keep out the devil by simply placing the hand before the lips. It is a most remarkable survival of a practice after the significance has perished.

It is a very common thing for young housekeepers to scorch their linen when learning to iron. Do not be discouraged. Wax your irons thoroughly and keep them in a dry place. This will prevent their sticking. If you find a scorched place, expose it to the hottest rays of the sun. It will be obliterated in a short time.

Veal, to be just right, should be of pinkish-white flesh, with clear, white fat. If there are no receptacles for the dressing, which is the life of roast veal, the skin may be successfully separated from the flesh here and there, making pockets for the dressing, but if you use the only proper piece for roasting there will be no trouble about finding places.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## The Sanitary Convention.

A Sanitary Convention held under the auspices of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, being a conference between the local Boards of Health and the State Board, convened at Harrisburg, on last Friday. The officers of the convention were: President, Governor Pattison; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Thomas P. Merritt, of Reading; Hon. S. T. Davis, President of the State Board of Health; Major M. Veale, Health Officer of Philadelphia; and Crosby Gray, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Dr. William B. Atkinson.

There were about one hundred boroughs represented and some two hundred delegates in attendance.

The meetings were held in the Supreme Court chamber. The session opened at 10 o'clock with prayer offered by Bishop McGovern.

Address referred specially to the necessities and exigencies which had called the local boards into existence. To obviate difficulties that had been encountered in the past and to awaken a lively interest to the importance of sanitation the law of 1893 creating local boards was enacted.

The first paper read was that of M. G. Lippert, a delegate from Phoenixville. The subject was "The Authority and Mission of Local Boards of Health." He spoke of the needs of local sanitation and the good that had already been accomplished by the organization of local boards. The discussion of this paper, each delegate being limited to five minutes, was spirited and brought out many points of interest.

Major Veale dwelt particularly upon the necessity of co-operation between the health officers and physicians. He said there was too much disposition to withhold information at the expense of the public welfare. He paid a tribute to the newspapers as a valuable aid to the health authorities in creating a sentiment favorable to the enforcement of proper sanitary laws. He dwelt at some length upon the evil of children from infected households attending school and declared that too much care could not be exercised in this direction.

A physician spoke of the responsibility of doctors in the cases of contagious disease. He told of the temptation of physicians to suppress information regarding contagious disease and suggested they were only human in the face of the appeals of their patients. This delegate also dwelt upon public funerals and spoke of the custom in some rural districts of making a funeral the occasion for a great feast. He knew of funerals where six or eight women were engaged for hours in the preparation of a feast, which was spread at 9 o'clock in the morning and barely finished in time for the obsequies at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the mourners, he said, ate as though they had fasted a month.

Dr. Dudley, of the State Board of Health, commenting on this statement, said this custom was not confined to the backwoods, because he had knowledge of similar funeral feasts in Philadelphia. The point brought out in the discussion was the danger of spreading disease and death by public funerals. Governor Pattison, in his opening address, mentioned a case of carelessness in Harrisburg where a sanitary official had been compelled to drive out of an infected house sixty people who had come to attend the funeral of a victim of scarlet fever.

Dr. William H. Ford, President of the Philadelphia Board of Health, read the next paper, the subject being "The duties of local boards in the management of contagious and infectious diseases." It was an ably written paper, and contained some very valuable suggestions. This paper was also one by the Civil Engineer of the State Board of Health, by Edward Murphy, of Philadelphia, was freely discussed by the delegates. The debate on Mr. Murphy's paper was directed chiefly to the subject of water purification by filtration and other artificial means. Dr. Ford, of the Philadelphia Board, considered that filtration is impracticable for very large cities for economic reasons. Mr. Harlow, president of the Edgewood Board, exhibited a graphic illustration showing the relation between the purification of water supplied and diminution of death rate from typhoid fever in large cities of Europe and America. Another gentleman urged the value of the "iron method," now being successfully employed by the city of Antwerp. Mr. Harlow said he had applied a meter to his own domestic supply and discovered that his family required twenty gallons per head per day, of which 65 per cent. was for the water closets, 22 per cent. for bath tub, 7 per cent. for laundry purposes and 6 per cent. for culinary purposes.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the committee on publication to print the by-laws of the association and to furnish each local board of health with a copy with an invitation to become a member. An address will also be issued to the press, medical fraternity and schools, requesting co-operation in the work of the local health boards.

Bristol was the only borough in Bucks county represented in the convention. The Board of Health here sent two delegates. In contrast with this apparent apathy of Bucks county boroughs may be mentioned the action of the Montgomery county Boards, which had five boroughs represented, viz: Norristown, Bridgeport, Pottstown, North Wales and Conshohocken.

Dr. S. T. Davis, president of the State Board, read his paper on "Sins of Omission and Commission in our Common Schools." The paper related particularly to school ventilation, and exhibited a method of supplying 2,000 cubic feet of pure warm air per hour for each scholar, and at almost insignificant cost. A discussion ensued, referring chiefly to the "sneezed system" of heating school buildings. The occasional inefficiency of the method was declared to be due to defects in the construction of the chimney. The necessity of instructing teachers in the proper use of the ventilating apparatus of whatever kind was strongly insisted on. The abolition of the "recess" and of the "noon hour" in public schools, and the overwork of the younger scholars, were denounced by Professor Groff, of Bucknell University, who also protested indignantly against the quality of the text books on hygiene now in use in public schools in this State. He designated the chapters on alcohol and tobacco as composed largely of non-sensical and untrue statements. The present law, the best works extant on these subjects are excluded from use by our public schools. The discussion was continued at length and was exceedingly interesting.

At the evening session, from 7 to 9 o'clock, Dr. J. H. McClelland, of the State Board, discussed the question, "To what extent compensation should be made for losses sustained in protecting a community in cases of contagious diseases."

Dr. Joseph E. Edwards, of the State Board, then gave a brief lecture, illustrating, by means of the stereopticon, some of the contrasts between sanitary and unsanitary modes of living.

The conference resumed its sessions Saturday morning with no abatement in attendance or in the evident interest in the proceedings. The report on a permanent organization was offered and adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Governor of Pennsylvania; vice presidents, Major Moses Veale, of Philadelphia; Hon. Thomas Merritt, of Reading, and Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh; secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Dr. Green, of West Chester. The annual convention will be held in Harrisburg.

The three remaining essays on the programme were then read including "A Few Needed Reforms in the Health Service" by Crosby Gray, Esq., of the Department of Public Safety of Pittsburgh; "Social Sanitary Associations and Aid to Social Health Boards" by Dr. Amberton Dudley, of the State Board; and "The Ounce of Prevention" by Abraham M. Beitler, Director of the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia. Mr. Gray's paper included suggestions for health administration in cities and boroughs, giving much attention to its details.

Director Beitler's essay showed the work of the Health Board of Philadelphia in supplying the ounce of prevention. He sketched the history of that Board since the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the present divisions and department of the Board's work. The paper urged improved legislation in the interests of pure milk and wholesome meat. The writer drew a comparison between the 227,000 dwellings of Philadelphia and the over-crowded tenements of New York and of some European cities, showing that the overcrowding of certain parts New York city surpasses that of the worst portions of London. Mr. Beitler then complimented in warm terms the Women's Health Protective Association of Philadelphia and described its objects and work. The city's water supply and its protection and the new street paving came in for brief mention. Next he dwelt upon the fact that nine miles of improved and impervious paving has been laid in the smaller streets during the last year besides more than a score of miles in larger streets. The abolition of pigsties and cremation of garbage were commended as steps in developing the New Philadelphia. The director then gave an outline of the Board's method of dealing with contagious disease and the disinfection of houses and materials. He insisted that with a sufficient supply of funds, and properly backed by law and a correct public sentiment, the city can positively prevent the spread of any contagious disease.

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## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1894.—To insure the purity of the ballot this city expended \$60,000 at each of the three last elections by purchasing election booths at a cost of \$180,000. The booths are now discarded so that their entire cost may properly be charged up to three elections at which they were used. Notwithstanding this extravagant outlay and all the complex laws to prevent election frauds the will of the people is repeatedly violated in certain sections of this city. A striking example of these glaring frauds has been made public this week at the trial of Select Councilman Harry Hunter on the charge of conspiracy to commit fraud at the election of February, 1893, when Hunter was elected to Select Council from the Third ward. The testimony already submitted shows clearly that fraud was committed, but whether the State will succeed in implicating Hunter remains for the jury to determine. The State has shown that in the Fifteenth division men served as election officers who were not residents of the ward. It has been proved that men voted more than once, and a minority inspector testified that when the polls were closed the judge and majority inspectors seized the ballot box and drove off with it. When this box was opened in court it was found to contain great many more ballots than had been cast at the election, and Hunter's majority was far in excess of the actual vote as counted before the box was seized and carried away. Moreover the ballots produced in court from the box were not numbered at all, indicating that the ballots originally cast by voters had been entirely abstracted and as many others substituted as the judge and majority inspectors thought was necessary to insure Hunter's election. How futile it is for the city to expend thousands of dollars to procure an honest election if such knavery is to be winked at. It is laughed about and joked about at every election in certain sections of the city. One party is just as bad as the other, the most vicious acts being resorted to achieve success. The political leaders are of the same stripe. They probably cannot be displaced without bloodshed, for all ordinary and lawful means that the better element might use to assert itself would be utterly futile and childish when opposed by the reckless determination of men who have no regard for the law. It is clearly evident that some one should be punished for the crimes committed in the Third ward. Such offenses are no longer condoned in New York and Brooklyn, and why should they be in Philadelphia?

At the recent meeting of Municipal Reformers, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster sat impatiently waiting for a chance to speak. Often did she arise and try to obtain the floor, but the chairman knew full well that she was a practical talker and might say some unpleasant things. So it happened that whenever she exclaimed "Mr. Chairman!" the presiding officer's attention was riveted upon some other portion of the room and consequently some other speaker was accorded the floor. Finally at the last hours of the last day after all theories respecting municipal reform had been launched the chairman recognized Mrs. Foster. Her time was then limited to about five minutes, but in that short time she raked the theorists with hot shot. All their pleas, she said, were like a magnificent piece of machinery, which was perfectly worthless until motive power was applied to it. What the theorists needed was force, action and good, hard work in their own wards and precincts. That is the only way to overpower the corrupt politician, she said, and it is the only way that the vicious methods common to the Third ward can be counteracted.











